

Annual **R**eport

of the Director of the United States Mint

Fiscal Year 1990

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES MINT

Fiscal Year 1990

**Donna Pope
Director of the Mint**

**Catalina V. Villalpando
Treasurer of the United States**

**Nicholas F. Brady
Secretary of the Treasury**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT**

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MINT OPERATIONS

FISCAL YEAR 1990 HIGHLIGHTS

- The Mint produced 17.0 billion coins, and shipped 15.6 billion to the Federal Reserve Banks for distribution to commercial banks. As a result, Mint inventories were increased from 1.9 billion to 3.3 billion and are within the required target range of 2.5–3.5 billion.
- The Mint contributed \$646.4 million to the General Fund of the Treasury during FY90, including \$547.4 million in seigniorage, \$30.2 million in profits realized from reimbursable programs in FY89 and FY90, and \$8.2 million in surcharges from the sale of 1990 dated Dwight D. Eisenhower Commemorative coins. In addition, surcharges of \$3.7 million were contributed to the Capitol Preservation Fund from the sale of 1989 dated U.S. Congressional coins. Surcharges of \$10.9 million were contributed to the Capitol Preservation Fund in FY89, resulting in a total of \$14.6 million in surcharges raised for the U.S. Capitol Preservation Commission for use in performing improvement and preservation projects at the U.S. Capitol.
- The Eisenhower Centennial Silver Dollar Program was launched in January 1990 with ceremonies at the Gettysburg National Historic Site. Over one million coins were sold during the pre-issue discount period.
- President Bush signed Public Law 101–332 authorizing the issuance of up to 500 thousand five-dollar gold coins, 2.5 million one-dollar silver coins, and 2.5 million clad half-dollar coins commemorating the Golden Anniversary of the Mount Rushmore Memorial. Submissions were received from a limited design competition for the new coins.
- Sales of American Eagle gold and silver bullion coins continued in FY90. The ever popular gold American Eagle bullion coin maintained its status as the most actively traded gold bullion coin in the United States. The silver American Eagle bullion coin is the number one selling silver bullion coin in the world.
- For the first time, limited mintages were placed on the American Eagle Gold and Silver Bullion Proof Coin Program. Sell outs by the end of the fiscal year were projected for the one-half ounce gold and Four Coin Proof Gold Set.
- To commemorate the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the Treasury Department on September 2, 1789, the Mint issued bronze Bicentennial of the United States Treasury Department medals.
- The Mint participated in the New York State Fair in Syracuse, New York in August 1990. Eisenhower Centennial Silver Dollars, annual U.S. Mint Proof and Uncirculated Coins Sets, and medals were available at the Mint Exhibit.

FACILITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT FISCAL YEAR 1990

Headquarters Washington, D.C.

- Policy formulation
- Program management
- Administrative guidance
- Research and development
- Marketing operations
- ADP operations
- Customer services
- Order processing

San Francisco Mint San Francisco, California

- Manufactures and packages regular proof coin sets
- Manufactures and packages uncirculated and proof one ounce silver bullion coins
- Packaged and shipped U.S. Congress coins
- Packaged and shipped 1990 Prestige Sets
- Maintains Mint museum

West Point Mint West Point, New York

- Manufactures and packages uncirculated silver one ounce bullion coins
- Manufactures and packages all sizes of uncirculated gold bullion coins
- Manufactures and packages proof one ounce gold bullion coins
- Manufactured and packaged 1990 Eisenhower Centennial uncirculated Silver Dollar coins
- Packaged and shipped U.S. gold Congress coins
- Stores gold and silver bullion

Denver Mint Denver, Colorado

- Manufactures coins of all denominations for general circulation
- Manufactures miniature medals
- Manufactures and packages regular uncirculated coin sets
- Packaged and shipped U.S. Congress coins
- Stores gold and silver bullion

Philadelphia Mint Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

- Performs all engraving for U.S. coins/medals
- Manufactures all coinage/medal dies
- Manufactures coins of all denominations for general circulation
- Manufactures miniature and multi-strike medals
- Manufactures, packages and ships regular uncirculated coin sets
- Manufactures and packages half, quarter, and tenth ounce proof gold bullion coins
- Packages Four-Coin gold proof sets
- Packaged and shipped U.S. Congress coins
- Manufactured and packaged 1990 Eisenhower Centennial proof Silver Dollar coins
- Processes mutilated coins

U.S. Bullion Depository Fort Knox, Kentucky

- Stores gold bullion

INTRODUCTION

The United States Mint was established by an Act of Congress on April 2, 1792, and became an operating bureau of the Department of the Treasury in 1873, pursuant to the Coinage Act of 1873.

The chief officer of the United States Mint is the Director of the Mint, who operates with oversight by the Treasurer of the United States. The Director is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of five years.

Administrative headquarters for the United States Mint is located in Washington, D.C. Coins are manufactured at Mints located in San Francisco, Denver, Philadelphia and West Point. The U.S. Bullion Depository is located in Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Designated functions of the U.S. Mint are:

- Manufacture of all U.S. coins at Mint facilities.
- Distribution of the coins to and between the Federal Reserve banks and branches, which in turn allocate them to commercial banks.
- Protection of Treasury gold and silver assets.
- Handling of various deposit transactions including inter-Mint transfers of bullion.
- Movement, storage and release of precious metals from custody as authorized.

Functions routinely performed by the Mint on a reimbursable basis include the following:

- Manufacture and sale of gold and silver bullion coins, both proof and uncirculated.
- Manufacture and sale of annual proof coin sets and uncirculated coin sets.
- Manufacture and sale of commemorative coins as authorized by Congress.
- Manufacture and sale of national and other medals.
- Manufacture of medals for other Federal agencies when requested and as schedules permit.

Additional functions performed to serve the public include:

- Operation and maintenance of museum and sales center at the Old Mint in San Francisco.
- Operation of sales centers and tours at the Denver and Philadelphia Mints.
- Operation of a sales center at Union Station in Washington, D.C.
- Offering of a limited line of Mint products at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.



Donna Pope, Director of the U.S. Mint, and her staff (from left to right) Andrew Cosgarea, William Daddio, Ken Winter, David Karmol (*resigned FY91*), Donna Pope, Richard Schneebeli (*resigned FY91*), Eugene Essner, Kenneth Gubin, David Pickens.

ing and Printing sales center, Washington, D.C.

- Public sales and presentation of exhibits at coin shows and conventions.

COINAGE ACTIVITIES

Domestic Coinage. Production of domestic coins totalled 17.006 billion in FY90, down 5.7% from FY89. Coin demand dropped 2.4% below the previous year. Demand for cents declined 1.5%, nickels 2.5%, quarters 4.0%. Demand for halves, however, increased 11.8%.

The return deposits of cents from commercial banks to the FRB continued to increase thereby increasing the receipts to payout ratio from 34.3% in FY89 to 36.2% in FY90. Since the introduction of the predominantly zinc cent, the circulation of one cent coins has increased each year. The current ratio suggests that more cents are circulating than any time in history.

The respective staffs of the Mint and the Federal Reserve Board's Division of Bank Operations continue to work closely to increase operation efficiency. The following goals were set for FY91 in meetings with new members of the Division of Bank Operations of the Federal Reserve Board: purchase of 2,000 pallets by the FRB for the pipeline; coordinate bank coin orders with the coin demand forecast for budget planning; and expand the use of bulk containers.

<i>Coinage Strip and Blanks Utilized in FY90:</i>	
1-cent blanks	66,471,949 lbs.
5-cent strip	21,772,653 lbs.
10-cent strip	13,584,067 lbs.
25-cent strip	26,902,722 lbs.
50-cent strip	1,503,938 lbs.
TOTAL	130,235,329 lbs.

Die Manufacturing. During FY90, 108,345 coinage dies were manufactured; a 1.4% increase over FY89:

	FY89	FY90
Circulation Dies	70,214	66,349
5 Coin Proof Dies	24,777	30,917
1989 Olympic Dies	747	—
U.S. Congressional Dies	6,751	896
Bullion Coin Dies	4,333	5,889
Eisenhower Dies	—	4,294
TOTAL DIES	106,822	108,345

Coinage Costs Per \$1,000 Face Value:

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Total Cost</i>		<i>% Change in * Total Cost</i>
	<i>FY89</i>	<i>FY90</i>	
1-cent	\$660	\$772	+ 17.0%
5-cent	519	684	+ 31.8%
10-cent	142	171	+ 20.4%
25-cent	128	153	+ 19.5%
50-cent	116	146	+ 25.8%

*The increase in cost is due to the higher price of metals purchased for coinage; copper, nickel, and zinc.

Plans/Improvements. The contract for installation of a material handling system for the Denver Mint was awarded in August, 1989. Three lines—one each for the nickel, dime, and quarter—were automated for the blanking, annealing/washing/ drying and upsetting operations. Additionally, the two stamping lines (10 presses) were automated to furnish blanks to the presses. Completion of the system is projected for December, 1990. The system is expected to improve plant efficiency by minimizing the constant manual movement of materials from operation to operation.

SPECIAL COIN PROGRAMS

1989 U.S. Congressional Coin Program. Public Law 100-673, signed by President Reagan on November 17, 1988 (and amended by Public Law 100-696 of November 18, 1989), authorized the issuance of up to 1 million gold five-dollar, 3 million silver one-dollar and 4 million copper-nickel clad half-dollar coins to commemorate the Bicentennial of the United States Congress. By law, mintage ended June 30, 1990 for these 1989 dated legal tender coins.

All three coins were sold in both proof and uncirculated condition. The five-dollar gold coins in both proof and uncirculated condition were produced at the West Point Mint. The San Francisco Mint produced the proof silver one-dollar and clad half-dollar coins. The uncirculated silver one-dollar and clad half-dollar coins were produced by the Denver Mint. The coins were offered individually and in sets. In addition, the proof one-dollar silver coin and half-dollar clad coin were offered in a specially packaged Prestige Set that included the five annual 1989 dated proof coins.

In accordance with the legislation, a surcharge was included in the sale price of each coin. A \$35 surcharge was applied to the gold coin; \$7 to the silver coin; and \$1 to the clad coin. The proceeds from the surcharges were deposited in the Capitol Preservation Fund for use by the U.S. Capitol Preservation Commission in performing improvement and preservation projects at the U.S. Capitol.

Sales of the coins were conducted through direct mail, telemarketing, international marketing, bulk distribution, and at Mint over-the-counter sales centers. The coins were first offered for sale at a pre-issue price from early June through mid-July 1989. After the pre-issue period, special campaigns were conducted in the domestic market to sell large quantities of coins to precious metal and coin dealers, financial institutions and retailers.

More than 2 million U.S. Congressional Coins were sold during the program, generating sales revenues of over \$72 million and \$14.6 million in surcharges. The program ended June 30, 1990 with the following sales:

Total Sales of U.S. Congressional Coins as of June 30, 1990

<i>Coins</i>	<i>Proof</i>	<i>Uncirculated</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Clad Half-Dollar	767,897	163,753	931,650
Silver One-Dollar	762,198	135,203	897,401
Gold Five-Dollar	164,690	46,899	211,589
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,694,785</i>	<i>345,855</i>	<i>2,040,640</i>

1990 Eisenhower Centennial Silver Dollar Program: On October 3, 1988, President Reagan signed Public Law 100-467 authorizing the issuance of no more than 4 million silver one dollar coins in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dwight David Eisenhower.

The one dollar coins are legal tender coins with a composition of 90% silver and 10% copper.

The law provides that sales of the coins may commence on January 1, 1990 and that no coins may be struck after December 31, 1990. In addition, a surcharge of \$7 will be included in the price of each coin for deposit to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury for the purpose of reducing the Federal debt.

In a limited design competition among five artists from the private sector and the Mint staff of engravers, a design by John Mercanti, a

Mint Sculptor and Engraver, featuring two profiles of Eisenhower was selected for the obverse. A view of the Eisenhower home at the Gettysburg National Historic Site by Marcel Jovine, a private sector artist, was selected for the reverse.

The Eisenhower Centennial Silver Dollar Program was launched in January 1990. On January 16th, United States Treasurer Catalina Vilalpando and United States Mint Director Donna Pope presented the new Eisenhower Silver Dollar Coin to Congressman William F. Goodling, who was instrumental in passing the Eisenhower Silver Dollar coin legislation, and to the Gettysburg National Museum at the Gettysburg Historic Site.

The coin was placed in a time capsule honoring Eisenhower in a ceremony during a centennial celebration held by the Kansas Eisenhower Centennial Commission in Topeka, Kansas on January 26th. Additional ceremonies were held throughout 1990 including presentation ceremonies aboard the USS Eisenhower, at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, aboard the Intrepid Sea/Air/Space Museum in New York, and the Eisenhower Birthplace Site in Denison, Texas.

The Eisenhower Silver Dollar Coin was sold in both proof and uncirculated condition. The proof version was produced at the Philadelphia Mint. The West Point Mint produced the uncirculated version. The coin was offered individually in the proof and uncirculated versions. The proof version was also offered in a specially packaged Prestige Set that included the five annual 1990 dated proof coins.

The 1990 Eisenhower Silver Dollar Coin was marketed through direct mail, telemarketing, international marketing, bulk distribution, and at Mint over-the-counter sales centers. The coin was first offered for sale at a pre-issue direct mail discount from January through February 1990. Over 1 million coins were sold during the pre-issue discount period.

As of September 30, 1990, the Eisenhower Centennial Silver Dollar Program has generated sales revenues of over \$37 million and more than \$8 million in surcharges. Sales of coins as of September 30, 1990 are as follows:

Total Sales of Eisenhower Silver Dollar Coins as of September 30, 1990

Coin	Proof	Uncirculated	Total
Silver One Dollar	979,138	211,163	1,190,301



Director of the Mint Donna Pope presents Eisenhower Centennial Silver Dollar Coin to Pennsylvania Congressman Bill Goodling and U.S. Treasurer Catalina Villalpando.



U.S. Treasurer Catalina Villalpando and Director of the Mint Donna Pope display the Eisenhower Centennial Silver Dollar on site at the Eisenhower Gettysburg home.



Eisenhower Centennial Silver Dollar



Director of the Mint Donna Pope presents Eisenhower Centennial Silver Dollar Coins to Rear Admiral Thomas C. Lynch, Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Group 12 and Captain Joseph J. Dantone, Commanding Officer, U.S.S. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (CVN 69).

1991 Mount Rushmore Commemorative Coin Program. Public Law 101-332, signed by President Bush on July 16, 1990, authorized the issuance of up to 500 thousand gold five-dollar, 2.5 million silver one-dollar, and 2.5 million clad half-dollar coins to commemorate the Golden Anniversary of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial.

The gold five-dollar coin has a composition of 90% gold and 10% alloy; the silver one-dollar coin has a composition of 90% silver and 10% copper; and the clad half-dollar two outer layers of 75% copper and 25% nickel bonded to a core of pure copper. All three legal tender coins are to be dated 1991.

The law provides that the coins shall only be issued in 1991. In addition, a surcharge of \$35 is applied to the gold coin, \$7 to the silver coin, and \$1 to the clad coin. The surcharges are to be distributed 50% for deposit to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury for reducing the national debt and 50% to the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society of Black Hills for the preservation and restoration of the memorial and enlargement of the surrounding park.

The designs on the three coins, in accordance with the public law, must be emblematic of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial. In addition, the year "1991," and the words "Liberty," "In God We Trust," "United States of America," "E Pluribus Unum," and the denomination will be inscribed on each coin.

In a limited design competition, designs were solicited from 10 professional artists from the private sector and the Mint staff of engravers. As of September 30, 1990, the designs submissions were being reviewed by the Department.

American Eagle Gold and Silver Bullion Coin Program. First launched in the fall of 1986, the American Eagle Gold and Silver Bullion Coin Program continued throughout FY90. Sales of the one ounce, half ounce, quarter ounce and tenth ounce American Eagle gold bullion coins totalled 447,000 ounces in FY90, for a four year cumulative total of 4,443,250 ounces. American Eagle silver one ounce coin sales for FY90 totalled 5,496,000 ounces, with four year total of 31,097,000. Since its launch, the Silver Eagle has rapidly become the number one selling silver bullion coin in the world.

Domestically, investment demand for both gold and silver bullion coins remained relatively flat in FY90. As a result, the Mint experienced a drop in its fiscal year sales of gold uncirculated Eagles from the previous fiscal year. Likewise, the Mint's Silver Eagle sales experienced a similar decline.

As a result of the continued softening investment demand for all gold and silver products in FY90, the Mint began to shift its promotional activities to its recently developed gift-giving promotional strategy which stressed the attractiveness of offering American Eagle Gold and Silver Bullion Coins as beautiful and enduring gifts. The Mint supported this effort with national print advertising, gift-boxes, cooperative promotional ventures with retailers, and the production of new "Ultimate Gift Certificate" point-of-sale materials.

Internationally, the American Eagle faced an increasing number of foreign gold bullion coin competitors, all intent on capturing a share of an already shrinking worldwide bullion coin market. To combat this foreign encroachment, the Mint continued to concentrate its marketing resources on those markets which have in the past, shown the highest propensity to generate consistent American Eagle sales. These included the Far East and select European markets. Of particular note was the groundwork done to introduce a new Provisional Distributor in Singapore: United Overseas Bank.

American Eagle Gold and Silver Bullion Proof Coin Program. For the first time, it was announced that the Mint would place a limited mintage on its 1990 dated Proof Gold and Silver American Eagle coins. Limits were set for the one ounce gold at 63,000 coins; the one-half ounce gold, 52,000 coins; the one-quarter ounce gold, 63,000 coins; the one-tenth ounce gold, 100,000 coins; and the one ounce silver, 700,000 coins. The mintage figures were maximums for each coin denomination and include those coins utilized in the Four Coin Proof Gold Set. At least 20,000 coins of each gold denomination were reserved for the Four Coin Proof Gold Set.

The one-tenth ounce, one-quarter ounce, and one-half ounce proof gold coins were struck at the Philadelphia Mint. The one ounce proof gold was struck at the West Point Mint and the one ounce silver proof at the San Francisco Mint.

Promotional material and order forms for the American Eagle Gold and Silver Bullion Proof Coin Program were sent to the customers on the Mint mailing list in the latter part of August. By September 30th sell-outs were projected for the one-half ounce gold and Four Coin Proof Gold Set. Sell-outs were also anticipated for the other options. The following is a listing of the sales of American Eagle Proof Coins as of September 30, 1990:

*Sales of 1990 American Eagle Gold and Silver Bullion Proof Coins
as of September 30, 1990*

Proof Gold One Ounce Coins	46,329
Proof Gold One-Half Ounce Coins	49,717
Proof Gold One-Quarter Ounce Coins	46,900
Proof Gold One-tenth Ounce Coins	62,162
Proof Silver One-Ounce Coins	332,839

Proof Coin Set Program. As part of the annual program to provide proof versions of current U.S. circulating coins to collectors, the Mint offered five-coin proof sets for sale throughout FY90.

The term "proof" refers to a manufacturing process used to produce a particularly brilliant, sharply detailed coin. A proof coin is created using burnished blanks and specially prepared dies which impart the "cameo" effect of a frosted relief on a mirrored field. All proof coins are struck at least twice for clarity.

The 1989 and 1990 dated regular proof sets contain one each of all denominations struck for regular circulation—the one cent through half dollar—each with the San Francisco "S" mint mark. The sets, sealed in protective cases, were offered for sale at \$11.00. The ordering period for the 1989 program commenced in June 1989 and continued until the 1990 sets were offered. The ordering period for the 1990 proof sets commenced in May 1990 and continued throughout the balance of FY90.

The 1989 proof sets were available by mail order, over-the-counter in the Mint Sales Centers, at various conventions attended by Mint representatives, and through financial institutions and coin dealers. The 1990 proof sets were available by mail order, over-the-counter in the Mint Sales Centers, and at various conventions attended by Mint representatives and through coin dealers. Proof sets were also offered at bulk rate discount prices.

During FY90, customers purchased 367,759 proof sets dated 1989 and 2,301,218 proof sets dated 1990. In addition, customers purchased 51,405 Prestige Sets dated 1989 and 438,251 Prestige Sets dated 1990. The 1989 Prestige Set contained proof coins of all denominations struck for general circulation plus a 1989 dated U.S. Congressional silver one dollar and clad half dollar proof coin both with the "S" mint mark. The 1990 Prestige Set contained proof coins of all denominations struck for general circulation plus an Eisenhower Centennial Silver Dollar proof coin with an "S" mint mark.

Uncirculated Coin Set Program. The 1989 and 1990 uncirculated coin sets contained one each of all denominations—one cent through half dollar—produced at the Denver and Philadelphia Mints and struck with the official mint mark of each Mint. However, maintaining tradition, the one cent coin produced by the Philadelphia Mint had no mint mark.

Each uncirculated coin set contained two packages of five coins and one mint mark piece from both the Denver and Philadelphia Mints. A descriptive folder bearing detailed specifications of the sets accompanied the packages. The uncirculated coin sets were packaged in clear Mylar plastic. These sets were offered for sale at \$7.00 each.

The ordering period for the 1989 uncirculated coin sets commenced in February 1989 and continued until the 1990 sets were offered. Over-the-counter sales of 1989 uncirculated coin sets also continued in Mint Sales Centers until the 1990 dated sets were available.

The ordering period for the 1990 uncirculated coin sets commenced in March 1990 and continued through the fiscal year. During FY90, customers purchased 146,266 uncirculated coin sets dated 1989 and 1,613,489 uncirculated coin sets dated 1990.

Souvenir Sets. Two types of Mint Souvenir Sets were available at Mint Sales Centers during FY90. One set contained all five coin denominations—the cent through the half dollar—produced at the Philadelphia Mint, plus a Philadelphia Mint miniature bronze medal. The other set consisted of the same five denominations struck at the Denver Mint, plus a Denver Mint miniature bronze medal. Each set was priced at \$4.00. During FY90, customers purchased 6,900 of the 1990 and 3,600 of the 1989 dated Philadelphia Mint Souvenir Sets. Sales of the Denver Souvenir Sets in FY90 were 12,845 of the 1990 dated sets and 6,881 of the 1989 dated sets. These sets were not offered through the mail. The Denver Mint Souvenir Set was only available at the Denver Mint Sales Area; the Philadelphia Mint Souvenir Set was available only at the Philadelphia Mint Sales Center.

Susan B. Anthony Dollar Souvenir Sets. Sales of souvenir sets containing three uncirculated Susan B. Anthony (SBA) dollars—one each from the Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco Mints with mint marks—continued in Mint Sales Centers in FY90. The sets of three coins each—one set with coins dated 1979 and one set with coins dated 1980—were priced at \$4.00 each. Customers purchased 16,108 SBA souvenir sets during FY90. Offered by mail order and over-the-counter at Mint Sales Centers were \$100 and \$2,000 bags of SBA dollars. Also available by direct mail was a six-piece coin set containing SBA dollars.

struck at each Mint facility for both production years. The three direct mail purchase options sold for \$110, \$2,050, and \$10 respectively, including shipping and handling costs. During FY90, customers purchased 5,811 \$100 bags, 54 \$2,000 bags, and 26,172 six-piece SBA dollar coin sets.

MEDALS

National Medals. National medals are selective awards authorized by Congress to commemorate significant historical events of the nation, or to honor those persons whose superior deeds and achievements have enriched our nation, its history, or the world. The legislation generally provides for the award of gold presentation medals. Congress, on occasion, has authorized silver presentation medals and also bronze medals to commemorate certain persons and events. Bronze duplicates and miniature replicas of the gold and silver presentation medals for public sale may also be provided by the legislation.

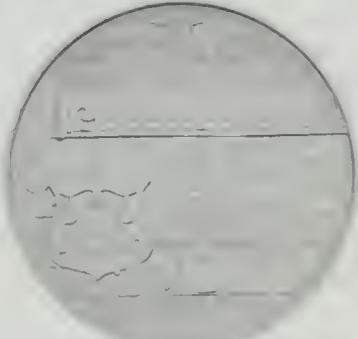
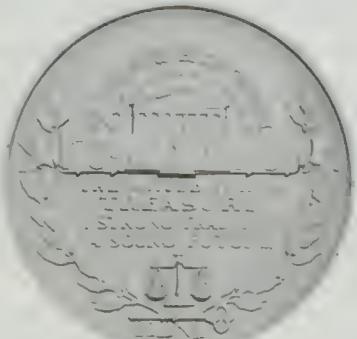
On March 25, 1776, the Continental Congress awarded General George Washington the first Congressional Gold Medal for recapturing Boston from the British in the War for Independence. Since that time through September 30, 1990, Mint records indicate there have been 120 Congressional actions awarding 320 gold medals. During FY90 medals were presented in honor of the following:

- *Aaron Copland*—President Bush designated Director of the Mint Donna Pope to present a gold medal to Ellis Freedman (Mr. Copland's representative) who accepted the medal on behalf of Aaron Copland. The ceremony took place at Mint Headquarters in Washington, D.C. on November 8, 1989. The medal is in recognition of Mr. Copland's incomparable contributions to American musical composition. The legislation authorizes the production and sale of bronze duplicates by the U.S. Mint to the public.

- *Bicentennial of the United States Treasury Department*—In commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the Department of the Treasury on September 2, 1789, the U.S. Mint issued for public sale 3-inch bronze medals and 1½-inch miniature bronze replicas of a Bicentennial of the United States Treasury Department medal. On March 6, 1990, Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady presented a Treasury Bicentennial Medal plaque to Special Agent Michael Fithen of the Los Angeles office of the Secret Service in ceremonies at the Main Treasury building preceding the release of the medal. Special Agent Fithen was the winner of a Treasury Bicentennial Theme competition conducted among all Treasury employees.



AARON COPLAND MEDAL



U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT BICENTENNIAL MEDAL



JESSE OWENS MEDAL



U.S. COASTGUARD BICENTENNIAL MEDAL

• *Jesse Owens*—President Bush presented a gold medal to Mrs. Jesse Owens, the widow of Jesse Owens, in a White House ceremony on March 28, 1990. The medal is in recognition of the late Jesse Owens' athletic achievements and humanitarian contributions to public service, civil rights, and international goodwill. The sale of bronze duplicates by the U.S. Mint to the public is authorized in the legislation.

• *U.S. Coast Guard Bicentennial*—Public Law 101-260, approved March 3, 1990, provides for the U.S. Mint to strike and sell bronze medals in commemoration of the bicentennial of the United States Coast Guard in 1990. In a ceremony on August 4, 1990 at the Coast Guard Bicentennial Festival in Grand Haven, Michigan, Director of the Mint Donna Pope presented a bronze Coast Guard Bicentennial medal to Coast Guard Commandant Admiral J. William Kime who accepted it on behalf of the Coast Guard.

• *Americans Missing or Otherwise Unaccounted for In Southeast Asia (MIA Medal)*—Public Law 98-94, approved September 24, 1983, provides for 2,494 three-inch bronze presentation medals to be presented to the next-of-kin of Americans missing or unaccounted for in Southeast Asia. The legislation also provides for miniature bronze replicas (1⁵/₁₆-inches in diameter) to be produced and sold by the Mint to the public. (Public Law 98-599 was enacted on October 20, 1984, changing the criteria for the award of the medals thereby increasing the number of presentation medals to be awarded as determined by the Department of Defense. As a result DOD authorized the Mint to produce 160 medals in addition to the 2,494 produced under Public Law 98-94.)

Presentations by state delegations and responsible officials commenced in July 1984 and will continue for an indefinite period of time as next-of-kin are identified and efforts are made to locate them by DOD/U.S. Armed Services which authorizes shipment of the medals by the Mint. During FY90 no authorizations for shipment were received. As of September 30, 1990, the Mint has been authorized to ship 2,156 presentation medals to state delegations and other designated parties for presentation purposes.

• *Young Astronaut Program Medal Act*—Public Law 99-295, approved May 12, 1986, authorized the Mint to strike and deliver to the Young Astronaut Council up to 750,000 medals in gold, silver, and bronze in commemoration of the Young Astronaut Program and its educational objectives. No medals were to be struck after December 31, 1987. (Public Law 100-210 was enacted on December 24, 1987 extending the date for striking the medals to December 31, 1988. Public Law 100-437 enacted on September 20, 1988, extended this date once again to December 31, 1989 and authorized the Mint to produce the medals in both proof and uncirculated condition.)

Production of the Young Astronaut Program Medals commenced in October 1988 at the Philadelphia Mint and ceased on December 31, 1989.

Young Astronaut Program Medals delivered to an agent for the Council as of September 30, 1990:

Size/Metal	Uncirculated	Proof
1½-inch bronze	28,700	17,250
1½-inch silver	33,250	15,400
.845-inch gold	13,000	3,400
3-inch 6 FTO silver	1,075	—
3-inch 12 FTO silver	3,700	—
3-inch 12 FTO gold	38	—

Other Medals. The Mint has legislative authority to strike national medals and other medals with historic significance or of a continuing, traditional nature. Under this authority, medals for U.S. Presidents, Secretaries of the Treasury, Directors of the Mint, and Supreme Court Justices have been produced. Numerous other medals have been issued, such as those depicting historic and federal buildings, including the White House, the Treasury building, historic Customhouses, and U.S. Mint facilities.

List Medals. Medals produced for sale to the public by the Mint normally are produced in bronze (90% copper 10% zinc) and often referred to as "list" medals because they are listed in Mint sales brochures. The brochures, which are free to the public contain photographs and descriptions of products offered (medals, easels, presentation cases, and an album for displaying the medals), as well as pricing for both mail order purchase and over-the-counter purchase at Mint sales centers. List medals and display devices were also available through the Mint's Bulk Medal Program. Government agencies, presidential libraries, historical societies, museums, and a variety of non-profit and commercial enterprises participate in this program.

Large medals on the list may be up to 3-inches in diameter and require multiple strikes on the medal press to bring up the relief. These medals are hand-finished and individually packaged in plastic packages, wrapped in tissue, and placed in mailing boxes. Each large medal comes with a plastic display easel. Smaller medals, such as the 1½-inch and 1⁵/₁₆-inch "miniature" sizes, are produced on presses similar to those used for the manufacture of coins. Generally, only one strike is required for these smaller medals. Though not hand-finished like the larger medals, the miniature medals are lacquered to protect their sur-

face from tarnish. The medals are then bulk packaged by machine in individual plastic packages.

Medals produced in both multi-strike and single strike classes:

FY90 Production of multi-strike hand-finished medals	11,719
FY90 Production of single-strike medals (Does not include medals produced on presses located in Mint Sales Centers)	<u>407,162</u>
TOTAL	418,881

Sales of medals through mail order, over-the-counter at Mint sales centers and bulk programs:

	Quantity	Gross Sales
FY90 Sales of multi-strike hand-finished medals	8,491	\$164,431.00
FY90 Sales of single- strike medals	385,461	448,017.40
FY90 Sales of single- strike medals produced on sales center coin presses at the Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco Mints	166,513	<u>166,513.00</u>
TOTAL	560,465	\$778,961.40

Medals in process. The following National Medals authorized by Congress and other medals of traditional and historic significance were in various stages of design, engraving, or manufacturing, or were available for issuance and presentation in FY90:

- *Andrew Wyeth*—Public Law 100–639, approved on November 9, 1988, provided for a gold medal to be presented to Andrew Wyeth in recognition of outstanding and invaluable contributions to American art and culture. The legislation also authorized the Mint to produce and sell bronze duplicates.
- *Laurance Spelman Rockefeller*—Public Law 101–296, approved May 17, 1990, provides for a gold medal to be presented to Laurance Spelman Rockefeller in recognition of his leadership on behalf of natural resource conservation and historic preservation. The legislation also authorizes the Mint to produce and sell bronze duplicates.

- *President George Bush*—Traditional official medal of President George Bush for the Mint's 3-inch bronze Official Presidential Series medals and 1⁵/₁₆-inch bronze Miniature Presidential Series medals.
- *Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady*—Traditional official medal of Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady for the Mint's bronze Official Secretary of the Treasury Series medals.

The U.S. Mint medals programs are self supporting. All proceeds from sales, after reimbursement for costs, are deposited to the General Fund of the United States Treasury.

CONVENTIONS, CATALOGUES, AND MINT SALES CENTERS

Conventions and Exhibits. In FY90, Mint exhibits were displayed nationwide at twenty numismatic, financial and special interest conventions to sell and promote annual coin sets, commemorative coins, American Eagle bullion coins, medals, and other Mint products.

The Mint also participated in the New York State Fair in Syracuse, New York where the new Eisenhower Centennial Silver Dollar was featured. The fair provided an opportunity to attract new customers and expand the Mint mailing list.

Mint exhibits were also displayed at major international conventions in Germany, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Switzerland. The American Eagle Bullion Coins and commemorative issues were featured in the exhibits.

Mint Catalogue. The annual *Catalogue of Official Coins and Medals of the United States Mint* issued in 1989 generated \$16.5 million in revenue. It featured the U.S. Congressional Coins, the 1989 dated annual U.S. Mint Proof and Uncirculated Sets, medals, and other numismatic products. Preparations were made for an October 1990 mail drop to the Mint mailing list of the 1990 version of the catalogue. It will offer all three options of the Eisenhower Centennial Silver Dollar, the 1990 U.S. Mint Proof and Uncirculated Coins Sets, several new National Medals as well as other numismatic items. In addition, the 1990 American Eagle Gold and Silver Bullion Proof Coins will be offered for the first time in the 1990 version of the catalogue.

Medals Brochure. A 1989 revised version of the *Medals of the United States Mint Issued for Public Sale* was available for Mint customers through the mail and at Mint Sales Centers. The brochure included a wide range of large, multi-struck and "miniature" bronze medals many of which are duplicates of gold and silver medals authorized by Con-

gress for presentation to military heroes, statesman, and others recognized for their contributions to the nation.

Mint Sales Centers. The Mint continued its sales center at Union Station in Washington, D.C. which opened in 1989. The Union Station Sales Center offered a select line of Mint products such as U.S. Mint annual coin sets, U.S. Congressional Coins, Eisenhower Centennial Silver Dollars and medals. Sales of a more limited line of Mint products continued throughout FY90 at the Visitors Center at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 14th and C Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C.

A full line of Mint coins, medals, and other numismatic items continue to be sold at the following Mint Sales Centers:

Philadelphia Mint

Denver Mint

5th and Arch Street

320 W. Colfax Avenue

Philadelphia, PA 19106

Denver, CO 80204

San Francisco Old Mint

88 Fifth Street

San Francisco, CA 94103

General inquiries regarding coins and medals orders are processed by:

United States Mint

Customer Service Center

10001 Aerospace Road

Lanham, Md. 20706

(301) 436-7400

TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENTS

Reorganization. During FY90, the Offices of Production and of Technology were reorganized to better focus their efforts and to form from both a new Office of Engineering and Development. The Office of Technology was redesignated the Office of Process and Quality Control to reflect its stronger emphasis in these important areas.

Cent Blank Weights. Using statistical process control and an incentive/penalty clause in the blank fabrication contract, a very slight (0.8%) overage in the average weights of cent coins was corrected. This will save the Mint approximately \$550,000 in expenditures for metal, blank fabrication and transportation.

Proof Coining. Differences were confirmed in manganese concentration in cupronickel as an important factor in proof coin quality and dielife, and a working hypothesis and some evidence for an abrasive inclusion mechanism developed.

Standardization. The standardization committee was convened to exchange the best of technical improvements, and to decide others. Committee results included improved or added specifications for: upset blank thicknesses, half dollar upset diameter, Gold Eagle edge thickness, orientation of reverse dies in presses, reverse dieholder outside diameters and counterbore depths, and dollar die necklength. Wire EDM of reeded collars and redesign of upset mill bearings were also presented.

Mintmarks in Hubs. 1991 coinage designs were tested, all of which have mintmarks in the work hubs. This will eliminate the labor and the variation in mintmarking work dies by hand.

Special Assay Coins. Standards were set for the minimum acceptable fill of circulating coins and reports of compliance. New equipment, procedures and software for measuring their weights, diameters, and thicknesses has improved both their timeliness and efficiency.

Quality Program. The familiarization of Mint Managers with Total Quality Management (TQM) methodologies and philosophies was continued. Such programs have been responsible for the increases in both productivity and quality in many excellent companies.

High Speed Presses. Five high speed presses were installed in Philadelphia and five are on order for FY91, bringing the total to ten. Four additional high speed presses were ordered for Denver with delivery expected in late FY91, bringing the total in Denver to 14.

High Speed Blanking Press. A system consisting of the press, strip feeder, and a high efficiency blanking die was ordered in FY90 with an over one year delivery lead time. Installation is expected in early FY92.

Noise Reduction. Installation of ten blanking press sound enclosures were successfully completed, six in Philadelphia and four in Denver. The coining press sound enclosure contractor was terminated for non-performance. Reprocurement of this contract is scheduled for FY91.

Research and Development:

- *Coin Press Feed System*—Conversion of 30 presses in Denver and 25 presses in Philadelphia to the new dial feed system has been completed. Converted presses in Denver show production increased by 25%. Production increases in Philadelphia are currently being monitored. Only presses in good operating condition were converted. Less efficient presses are being replaced with new high speed presses.

- *Bag Filling and Stacking*—The Mint completed the installation of the second robotic system which can handle pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters. Development of both systems included additional automation and improvements for compatibility with operations. The production performance is being monitored.

- *Automated Packaging of Proof Sets*—Two contracts were awarded in FY90 for feasibility tests to orient and insert proof coins into the holder. At the end of these tests, one contract will be awarded to produce equipment for use in San Francisco. Upon completion of this work, the Mint expects to reduce the labor costs for packaging the coin sets and reduce the damages caused by manual handling.

- *Elimination of Hand Punched Mint Marks on the Work Die*—In FY90, the Mint completed a change within the die marking method with a mint mark on obverse work dies. Work dies requiring a mint mark were stamped manually in the past. Using the new method starting in FY91, the mint marks will be placed on the master die ensuring uniformity of mint marking on all circulating coins. In addition to improved marking consistency, the Mint realized other savings including reduction of work in engraving, lessened transfer movement and security concerns.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

Personnel, Safety, EEO Programs.

- *Recruiting and Staffing*—An aggressive recruiting program, first begun in 1988, continued and expanded during FY90. Designed to better target well qualified applicants for job vacancies, the program expanded recruiting methods in FY90 to include improved quality of published announcements, paid advertisements to selectively publicize position vacancies and participation in government sponsored job fairs. Recruiting efforts in FY90 emphasized cost effectiveness in meeting both long and short range staffing needs.

The Mint hired a total of 572 new employees in FY90. Of these, 124 filled permanent positions and 448 occupied temporary positions. To meet the needs of its special coin programs, the San Francisco Mint hired the largest number of new employees, 214. The Philadelphia Mint

filled 159 positions, with the remaining 199 dispersed among the Denver, West Point, Fort Knox and Headquarters facilities.

- *Special Pay Inducements and Benefits*—Last year the Mint undertook a program of career enhancements (e.g., upgraded career ladder, special salary rates) designed to better recruit and keep well qualified applicants and employees for some of the more highly competitive and hard to fill positions such as police officers. These efforts continued during FY90 with a new federal pay comparability law further increasing police officers' pay. Using special pay scales at each Mint location in addition to the special salary rates, allow most police officers to receive pay equivalent to a full extra grade and in some cases two extra grades. In addition, the Mint implemented special pay rates for clerical, engineering and accounting positions at certain Mint locations.

The Mint also implemented a new, OPM mandated program of voluntary leave transfer enabling employees, under certain conditions, to transfer leave to a special Mint leave account for use by other employees in medical emergencies.

- *Mintwide Personnel Management Evaluation Program*—During FY90 the Office of the Assistant Director for Personnel, Safety and EEO Programs initiated a program designed to periodically evaluate the personnel management operations of all Mint field facility personnel offices. The first evaluation transpired at the San Francisco Mint during April 1990. Evaluations of the personnel operations at both the Denver Mint and the Philadelphia Mint should occur during FY91.

- *Personnel/Payroll Information System*—The Mint continued its major undertaking of preparing to convert from the Air Force personnel information system and the Treasury payroll information system to the Department of Agriculture's integrated personnel/payroll system, located at the National Finance Center in New Orleans, LA. These preparations included realigning functions previously the responsibility of the accounting office. Employees from all Mint locations attended various training sessions throughout FY90 to prepare for the actual conversion scheduled for October 21, 1990, the first month of FY91. Training covered such topics as payroll/personnel processing, operational procedures, time and attendance and FOCUS (ad hoc reporting).

- *Performance and Incentive Awards*—At the end of FY90, 593 general schedule and wage grade employees with outstanding performance ratings and 532 with superior ratings divided up an awards pool totalling \$489,734. In addition, five employees received quality step increases. Fifty-eight managers and supervisors under the PMRS received outstanding and superior ratings. The PMRS award pool of \$73,391 yielded bonus checks ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,100 for out-

standing and from \$800 to \$1,000 for superior performers. The bonus pool for senior executive service (SES) managers amounted to \$7,760, with two of the Mint's four SES executives each receiving \$3,880.

The Mint handed out 25 special act incentive awards totalling \$8,800 and eleven group incentive awards to 63 employees for \$9,881. Thirty-seven employees received cash awards aggregating \$5,700 for approved suggestions that were beneficial to the Mint.

The employee of the month award, established in March 1990 by the Director of the Mint for headquarters employees, recognized eight employees for their contributions to the Mint. The incentive awards program produced a total tangible savings to the Mint of \$26,864 during FY90.

- *Training*—All supervisors and managers at each Mint facility received required training on substance abuse and the benefits of employee assistance programs. Supervisors and managers also received EEO training in proactive measures to help them avoid acts of discrimination and sexual harassment.

- *Drug-Free Workplace Plan*—The Mint implemented its drug-free workplace plan in February 1990. Forty-two applicants received drug tests under the applicant testing program, while six employees were tested under the random testing program.

- *Employee Assistance Programs*—Employee assistance programs at Mint facilities offered training and various counseling services for employees and their families in problem areas such as drug and alcohol dependency, job stress, marital and family discord and financial matters, among others.

- *Employee and Labor Relations*—Groundwork continued in FY90 toward negotiating a new national labor agreement with the American Federation of Government Employees. The parties agreed on most ground rules with those disagreed on awaiting third party ruling. Negotiations should begin during May of 1991.

- *Occupational safety and health*—Efforts to improve safety and health conditions and to reduce employee injuries and workers' compensation costs continued during FY90.

- *Equal employment opportunity*—In the area of affirmative action during FY90, the Mint continued employing minorities and women in all positions as well as in specifically targeted occupations. At the end of the fiscal year, minorities accounted for 52% of the total work force Mintwide, a change of 1% from the previous fiscal year. The proportion of women to the total Mintwide work force rose to 28% with an exceptional increase in non-traditional, wage grade occupations. Efforts to

increase the number of women in the Mint work force will continue along with an expanded focus on employing the disabled.

The close of FY90 reflected the following employment breakdown of the total Mint work force:

Minority males	746
Minority females	385
Non-minority males	807
Non-minority females	226
TOTAL WORK FORCE	2164

Legal Issues.

- *Commemorative Coin Programs*—During this past year, the following commemorative coin legislation was enacted: 1) the “Mount Rushmore Commemorative Coin Act”, P.L. 101-332, July 16, 1990, which requires the issuing in 1991 of not more than 500,000 five dollar gold, 2.5 million one dollar silver, and 2.5 million half-dollar clad coins in commemoration of the golden anniversary of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial; 2) the “Korean War Veterans Memorial 38th Anniversary Commemorative Coin Act”, P.L. 101-495, October 31, 1990, which mandates the issuance of not more than 1 million one dollar silver coins in 1991; 3) the “U.S.O. 50th Anniversary Commemorative Coin Act”, P.L. 101-404, October 4, 1990, which requires the issuance of up to 1 million one dollar silver coins during the time frame of April, 1991 through April, 1992; and 4) the “1992 Olympic Commemorative Coin Act”, P.L. 101-406, October 3, 1990, which calls for the issuance of up to 500,000 five dollar gold, 4 million one dollar silver, and 6 million half-dollar clad coins in 1992.
- *Silver Proof Set*—Legislation was also enacted which requires the issuance of proof sets of our circulating coins with coins now issued in cupro-nickel to be issued in silver. The one-cent and five-cent coins would remain the same. (P.L. 101-585 (November 15, 1990).
- *Coin Redesign*—There was considerable pressure for legislation which would mandate a redesign of the reverse side of all circulating coins over a six year period. In addition to three separate bills (S. 428, H.R. 505, and H.R. 5785) calling for coin redesign, the Senate attached as amendments a coin redesign provision to several fast-tracked bills. The Treasury Department actively opposed the bills/amendments, none of which were successful.
- *One Dollar Coin/Phasing Out the 1-Cent and 50-Cent Coins*—Legislation (S. 814 and H.R. 1068) was also considered which would require the minting and issuance of one dollar coins and, in the House version, the elimination of the dollar note. It also required the Treasury

Department to study the phasing out of the penny and the half dollar. The Treasury Department has taken the position that a dollar coin program would not be successful unless the production of dollar notes ceased, an action which it did not endorse. Additionally, the Treasury Department has not objected to studying the phasing out of the 50-cent coin, however it has opposed eliminating the penny. In a recent GAO study, it was found that the American public overwhelmingly opposed abolishing the dollar bill and replacing it with a dollar coin. The study also recommended the continued minting of both the penny and half dollar because both coins cost less to manufacture than their face values.

- *U.S. Mint Legislative Initiatives*—This past year, the Department submitted to Congress a Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund bill to provide effective and efficient financing of the U.S. Mint's numismatic programs. The initial capitalization of the Fund would have been derived from numismatic profits from fiscal year 1990. Thereafter, the bill required that sales proceeds be deposited into the revolving Fund and operating and capital expenditures charged against it. The bill also provided that excess profits resulting from all numismatic programs be deposited into the General Fund.

The Mint also provided technical drafting assistance for a House Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage bill which would have established an Annual Commemorative Coin program. Under this proposal, the Secretary of the Treasury would have designated annually the event, person, or place to be commemorated by the issuance of gold, silver, and clad coins in each of the 5 calendar years succeeding the year in which such designation was made. This would have permitted long-range planning for the commemorative coin program. Furthermore, due to the recent proliferation of commemorative coin bills, the provision provided that there will be no more than one commemorative coin program a year. Other sections of the committee bill included, *inter alia*, 1) protection of the name "United States Mint"; 2) the use of a common reverse for national medals; and 3) repair and improvement authority to the Mint for the Philadelphia Mint. The proposal was not enacted.

Automated Information Systems.

- Ten local area networks have now been installed in Mint facilities in San Francisco, Philadelphia, West Point, Lanham, MD, and Washington, D.C. These connect PC users by way of the Mint's nation-wide information system.
- Design, implementation, and testing of a prototype Labor Cost Accounting System was completed. This system was installed during

FY90 as a first step in improving cost accounting processes throughout the Mint.

- Design and installation of a new Die Information System was completed. This system was developed and installed during FY90 to improve die accounting processes throughout the Mint.
- Competitive procurement of ADP services for a large five-year contract was successfully completed during the first quarter of FY90.

Procurement.

- During FY90, 514,975 ounces of gold were ordered in the total dollar amount of \$195,591,165 for the American Eagle Bullion Coin Program. All gold purchases were made under established Basic Ordering Agreements and competed based on premiums offered over the next day's London p.m. gold fix. The program requires that the primary source for gold purchases be U.S. newly-mined gold if sufficient quantities are offered in the marketplace. All gold purchased in FY90 was domestic, with 100% being newly-mined; that is, processed within the preceding 12 months. Cumulative gold ordered since the program's inception through FY90 is approximately 5.2 million ounces.

- Coinage metals for domestic coin production continue to represent a significant portion of the Mint's procurements. In FY90, the Mint purchased a combined total of 110,932,027 pounds of copper, nickel and zinc at a cost of \$126,230,938. During FY90, the Mint continued to purchase five cent strip, clad strip and copper plated zinc blanks through competitive procedures.

- The Treasury Department was required to sell 2.5 million fine troy ounces of silver annually for 3 years beginning in FY89 pursuant to Public Law 100-440. Four sales were conducted by the Mint in FY90, resulting in approximately \$12.2 million in revenues. Of the 2.5 million sold, .638 million were of .400 fineness, .389 million of .600 fineness, .830 million of .700 fineness, and .649 million of .800 fineness. The sales did not have any discernible impact on the marketplace.

- The procurement dollar threshold requirement for Departmental review was raised from \$3 million to \$4 million.

Financial and Cash Management.

- Automation of the Cost Accounting System is necessary to ensure reliable, comparable, useful, and timely cost information for use by management. The general systems approach to the cost accounting automation project consists of three phases. Phase I (Automation of cost ledger cards) was completed in late 1990; Phase II (Automation of cost allocation procedures) is currently underway; and Phase III (Production of automated analytical reports) is scheduled to begin in Octo-

ber 1991 with full system implementation scheduled for December 1992.

- The Bullion and Monetary Accounting System currently is predominately a manual accounting system. The system tracks the purchase, fabrication, and transportation of coinage metal (nickel, copper, and zinc) and precious metal (gold and silver). Efforts are underway to automate the Bullion Accounting and Coinage Metal System. Complete system specifications for the automated system were completed in early December 1990. The specifications will be reviewed by the accounting staff at Headquarters and all Mint field locations with actual programming scheduled to begin in January 1991.

- The Bullion and Coinage Metal Accounting Manual was updated to promote uniformity and consistency of accounting practices and standardization of procedures. The revisions allow the Mint to more accurately account for and control certain assets of the Treasury of the United States held in custody by the U.S. Mint. These assets include gold, silver, nickel, copper, and zinc.

- The Cost Accounting Manual was updated to promote uniformity and consistency of accounting practices and standardization of procedures.

- Improvements were made to cost accounting procedures that established a standard financial information report format and brought uniformity to the calculation of specific allocations. Accuracy was further enhanced by the Cost of Production report. This report matches costs with production (material) flow by equating costs with the number of units processed through each stage of the manufacturing process.

- The U.S. Mint is enhancing its funds control capabilities. These capabilities help Mint managers from over obligating funds as well as providing funds control information. This system is operating at Headquarters and all field locations and will continue to undergo development to encompass all funding sources.

- The U.S. Mint converted to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Integrated Personnel/Payroll System. Utilizing the National Finance Center (NFC) for labor distribution improves the accuracy of labor distribution reporting by requiring that total labor distribution hours equal total payroll hours.

- During FY90 the Mint used a lockbox to accelerate the deposit of coin sale receipts totaling \$146 million. Use of a lockbox, as opposed to having money sent directly to the Mint, generated actual interest savings to the Treasury of \$369,000. During the same period, the use of the Federal Deposit System (FDS) to collect \$211 million in proceeds from silver and gold coin sales to large distributors generated \$266,000 in interest savings. The Mint also accepts credit cards at the sales centers in Denver, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. The acceptance of credit cards accelerates the deposit of cash to the Treasury General Account by three days.

Internal Controls.

- The Mint employed a contractor to perform an ADP risk analysis of all automated information systems resources. The analysis of risks identified systems' assets, threats, security vulnerabilities and the presence and quality of specific controls. A report of findings stated that the Mint's method of operation relative to security safeguards was in accordance with OMB and Departmental guidelines and there were no significant corrections to be made.
- The Mint installed a systems integrity software package to restrict user access to only authorized sections of systems databases, to prevent computer access by unauthorized terminal users and to report unauthorized attempts via terminals to use the Mint's computers.
- The Director of the Mint issued a policy memorandum requiring that all revisions to corrective action target dates be approved by the Director or Deputy Director of the Mint. This action reemphasized the Mint's commitment to not only identifying control weaknesses but to correcting those weaknesses in a timely manner.
- The Office of Procurement implemented a formal COTR certification program in support of the Department's emphasis on improving contract monitoring by COTR's. Briefings of Headquarters and field office "Procurement Officials" regarding requirements of the Procurement Integrity Act were also completed. Because of the strong controls incorporated into the Mint's contract review process, the Departmental review threshold for the Mint was increased to \$4 million—the highest of all Treasury bureaus.
- The Office of Marketing Operations established an Exhibits Management Program which implemented and/or emphasized management policies, procedures, responsibilities and controls over exhibits and exhibit inventories.
- The Office of Personnel established a Self-Evaluation Review Program for the purpose of ensuring the technical accuracy and overall quality of all Mint personnel operations.
- Implementation of the automated Die Information System was completed in July 1990. The new system corrected all deficiencies identified by a GAO audit of the previous system and incorporated the requirements identified by field office managers. An inventory taken in September 1990 verified that the system was working and controlling dies as intended. A change in die control policy was made which (1) requires a quarterly inventory of all dies by total number and obverse and reverse designations and (2) requires an annual inventory of all dies by serial number.
- Controls were added or expanded in the newly established Office of Engineering/Development. The purpose of the controls is to prevent payments to contractors for newly-installed equipment which is not op-

erating satisfactorily, to better manage preventive maintenance activities, to control repair/replace decisions and to control equipment funding.

- Additional management controls were established for the transfer and sale of Eisenhower Silver Coins at the West Point Military Academy and other sales outlets; the sale of U.S. owned silver from the silver stock pile at West Point; and, the creation of a bullion account for Mint Headquarters to more effectively and efficiently account for the transfer of bullion between Mint field offices and Headquarters.
- Alternative control reviews were performed on all Mint assessable units during 1990. No units were rated as having high vulnerability and only 14 units were considered to be moderately vulnerable; nevertheless, 37 corrective actions were scheduled for improving management controls within the Mint.

A-76 Program.

- During FY90, the Mint had three A-76 studies underway: Mintwide security operations; custodial services in San Francisco, and Mintwide health services.

The study of security operations was terminated on May 25, 1990, as a result of the enactment of Public Law 101-302. This law prohibited further expenditure of funds for studying the feasibility of contracting out Mint security operations.

A solicitation for custodial services in San Francisco was issued under a small business set aside, however, no offers were received. The Mint then went to the Small Business Administration and was able to obtain a prospective contractor under the 8(a) program. At fiscal year-end discussions were underway but the contractor had not yet submitted his proposal.

The study of health services was put on virtual hold while the Mint recruited for a Safety Officer, brought him on board in mid-year, and he became familiar with the Mint's safety program.

- In December 1989, the President's Council on Management Improvement (PCMI) began a government-wide review of the A-76 program at the request of the Office of Management and Budget. The Mint responded to several questionnaires as part of this effort to improve the A-76 program. A report on the results of the review was to be issued around fiscal year-end.

Security.

The technical security improvement program has provided computerized control centers, perimeter lighting, intrusion detection systems, and other physical features which improve the overall protection at Mint facilities. The 101st Congress passed legislation which prohibits the use of funds to contract out positions in, or downgrade the position classifications of, members of the United States Mint Police Force, or for studying the feasibility of contracting out such positions. The benefit of the OMB A-76 study of contracting Mint police services was that Congress focused on the low pay of the Mint Police, and considered the legislative bills the Mint has submitted to correct the problem. During the last days of the 101st Congress, an agreement was made as to where the level of pay would be increased. Congress decided to create a special pay schedule, as it has done for other Federal police such as the uniformed force of the U.S. Secret Service. Legislation was passed to increase the pay of Mint Police Officers effective December 16, 1990.

During FY90, the personnel security program processed 500 background investigation cases and over 2,500 pre-appointment preliminary investigations. Background investigations of 20 employees in sensitive positions were updated and 15 contractor investigations were processed.

Revenues Deposited. The Mint deposited \$646.4 million to the General Fund of the Treasury in FY90, compared to \$669.4 million in FY89.

Deposits included the following amounts (in millions):

	FY89	FY90
Seigniorage on U.S. coins:	\$594.480	\$547.374
Proceeds from sales of:		
Reimbursable Program Sales	\$14.452	\$38.436
Profit on Gold Sales	\$14.782	\$4.600
Recovery of Mint Manufacturing Expenses	\$45.470	\$49.975
Miscellaneous (Amnesty, sale of equipment, etc.)	\$0.214	\$6.056*

* Miscellaneous for FY90 includes 5.949 million in DLA silver payments.

TABLES

TABLE 1—Fiscal Year 1990 Highlights

Coins manufactured:	
U.S. circulation	17,006,722,832
Foreign	0
Numismatic program sales:	
1989 Proof Sets (including Prestige Sets)	419,164
1990 Proof Sets (including Prestige Sets)	2,739,469
1989 Uncirculated Sets	146,266
1990 Uncirculated Sets	1,613,489
1990 American Eagle Proof Gold One Ounce Coin	46,329
1990 American Eagle Proof Gold Half Ounce Coin	49,717
1990 American Eagle Proof Gold Quarter Ounce Coin	46,900
1990 American Eagle Proof Gold Tenth Ounce Coin	62,162
1990 American Eagle Proof Silver One Ounce Coin	332,839
1989 U.S. Congressional Gold Proof 5 Dollar	29,297
1989 U.S. Congressional Gold Uncirculated 5 Dollar	4,140
1989 U.S. Congressional Silver Proof 1 Dollar	160,040
1989 U.S. Congressional Silver Uncirculated 1 Dollar	18,095
1989 U.S. Congressional Clad Proof Half Dollar	171,553
1989 U.S. Congressional Clad Uncirculated Half Dollar	25,872
1990 Eisenhower Centennial Silver Proof 1 Dollar	979,138
1990 Eisenhower Centennial Silver Uncirculated 1 Dollar	211,163
Deposits to the General Fund of the Treasury	\$646,441,000
Seigniorage	\$547,374,000
Reimbursable Program Sales	\$38,436,000
Profit on sale of gold (all programs)	\$4,600,000
Miscellaneous	\$6,056,000
Recovery of Mint manufacturing expenses	\$49,975,000
Full-time equivalent workyears utilized	2,140

TABLE 2—U.S. coins manufactured for general circulation, fiscal year 1990

	50 cents Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	25 cents Face value	Number of pieces	10 cents Face value
General Circulation:						
Philadelphia Mint	23,518,000	\$11,759,000.00	602,764,000	\$150,691,000.00	1,068,600,000	\$106,860,000.00
Denver Mint	20,096,192	\$10,048,096.00	957,593,858	\$239,398,464.50	887,505,597	\$88,750,559.70
San Francisco Mint	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
West Point Mint	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Total	43,614,192	\$21,807,096.00	1,560,357,858	\$390,089,464.5	1,956,105,597	\$195,610,559.70
	5 cents Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	1 cent Face value	Number of pieces	Total Coinage Face value
General Circulation:						
Philadelphia Mint	706,176,000	\$35,308,800.00	7,030,595,000	\$70,305,950.00	9,431,653,000	\$374,924,750.00
Denver Mint	709,046,474	\$35,452,323.70	5,000,827,711	\$50,008,277.11	7,575,069,832	\$423,657,721.01
San Francisco Mint	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
West Point Mint	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Total	1,415,222,474	\$70,761,123.70	12,031,422,711	\$120,314,227.11	17,006,722,832	\$798,582,471.01

**TABLE 3—American Eagle Uncirculated Bullion Coin Sales, Fiscal Year 1990
(in ounces)**

Gold:		
One ounce (\$50)	398,500	
One-Half Ounce (\$25)	15,000	
One-Quarter Ounce (\$10)	13,000	
One-Tenth Ounce (\$5)	20,500	
TOTAL GOLD	447,000	
Silver:		
One ounce (\$1)	5,496,000	

**TABLE 4—Inventories of U.S. coins Sept. 30, 1989 and Sept. 30, 1990
(Millions of coins)**

Denomination	Sept. 30, 1989			Sept. 30, 1990		
	Mints	Federal Reserve Banks	Total	Mints	Federal Reserve Banks	Total
1 dollar	326.5	105.7	432.2	318.2	100.4	418.6
50 cents	2.0	24.9	26.9	2.7	30.6	33.3
25 cents	36.6	945.8	982.4	234.2	1,099.1	1,333.3
10 cents	397.6	772.5	1,170.1	652.2	893.7	1,545.9
5 cents	256.8	451.0	707.8	459.1	526.9	986.0
1 cent	1,231.9	2,084.3	3,316.2	1,958.2	2,282.1	4,240.3
TOTAL	2,251.4	4,384.2	6,635.6	3,624.6	4,932.8	8,557.4

TABLE 5—Shipments by the U.S. Mint of U.S. coins for general circulation, fiscal year 1990

Denomination	Millions of coins	Face Value
1 dollar	8.3	\$8.3
50 cents	42.9	\$21.5
25 cents	1,362.8	\$340.7
10 cents	1,701.5	\$170.2
5 cents	1,212.9	\$60.6
1 cent	11,305.1	\$113.1
TOTAL	15,633.5	714.4

TABLE 6—Medals produced by the U.S. Mint, fiscal year 1990

List No	Subject of Medals	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco	Manufacturing facility Number of Medals Produced
	<i>Presidential</i>				
101	George Washington	353	.....	.....
103	Thomas Jefferson	180	.....	.....
116	Abraham Lincoln	588	.....	.....
125	Theodore Roosevelt	113	.....	.....
133	Dwight D. Eisenhower	171	.....	.....
135	John F. Kennedy	637	.....	.....
142	Ronald Reagan	469	.....	.....
	Total Presidential series	2,511	.....	.....
	<i>Secretaries of the Treasury</i>				
221	Albert Gallatin	125	.....	.....
	Total Secretaries of the Treasury Series	125	.....	.....
	<i>Army</i>				
402	General Horatio Gates	150	.....	.....
	Total Army series	150	.....	.....
	<i>Navy</i>				
510	Captain John Paul Jones	29	.....	.....
510	Captain Oliver Perry	60	.....	.....
534	200th Anniversary of the U.S. Navy	762	.....	.....
535	200th Anniversary of the U.S. Marine Corps	571	.....	.....
	Total Navy series	1,422	.....	.....
	<i>Miscellaneous Medals (3")</i>				
648	Benjamin Franklin	976	.....	.....
662	Brig. General Charles Yeager	775	.....	.....
666	John Wayne	799	.....	.....
686	Vietnam Veterans National Medal	382	.....	.....
695	Aaron Copland	795	.....	.....
697	Mary Lasker	254	.....	.....
719	U.S. Treasury Department Bicentennial	1,281	.....	.....
952	Jesse Owens	905	.....	.....
954	U.S. Coast Guard Bicentennial	571	.....	.....
	Total Miscellaneous Medals (3")	6,738	.....	.....
	<i>Miscellaneous Medals (2⁷/₁₆" and 2³/₄")</i>				
636	Great Seal Centennial	91	.....	.....
645	Charles A. Lindbergh	682	.....	.....
	Total Miscellaneous Medals (2 ⁷ / ₁₆ " and 2 ³ / ₄ ")	773	.....	.....

TABLE 6—Medals produced by the U.S. Mint, fiscal year 1990

List No	Subject of Medals	Manufacturing facility Number of Medals Produced		
	<i>Miscellaneous Medals (1 1/2")</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>	<i>Denver</i>	<i>San Francisco</i>
685	Vietnam Veterans National Medal	4,036	.....	.....
692	Natan (Anatoly) and Avital Shcharansky	5,641	.....	.....
696	Aaron Copland	2,260	.....	.....
720	U.S. Treasury Department Bicentennial	8,609	.....	.....
953	Jesse Owens	7,139	.....	.....
955	U.S. Coast Guard Bicentennial	7,538	.....	.....
	Total Miscellaneous Medals (1 1/2")	35,223	.....	.....
	<i>Miniature Presidential (1 5/16")</i>			
801	George Washington	30,234	2,175	.....
802	John Adams	4,683	.....	.....
803	Thomas Jefferson	22,541	575	.....
804	James Madison	1,400	.....	.....
805	James Monroe	5,428	.....	.....
807	Andrew Jackson	400	.....	.....
808	Martin Van Buren .....	.....	566	.....
810	John Tyler	100	600	.....
812	Zachary Taylor .....	.....	575	.....
813	Millard Fillmore .....	.....	592	.....
814	Franklin Pierce	7,554	.....	.....
815	James Buchanan	575	.....	.....
816	Abraham Lincoln	46,551	.....	.....
818	Ulysses S. Grant	475	.....	.....
820	James A. Garfield	5,044	.....	.....
821	Chester A. Arthur	7,563	600	.....
823	Benjamin Harrison	7,607	.....	.....
824	William McKinley	7,512	592	.....
825	Theodore Roosevelt	13,499	564	.....
826	William H. Taft	7,419	.....	.....
827	Woodrow Wilson	7,121	544	.....
829	Calvin Coolidge	7,519	.....	.....
830	Herbert Hoover	7,018	.....	.....
831	Franklin D. Roosevelt	4,891	616	.....
832	Harry S Truman	7,337	.....	.....
833	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1st term)	13,075	.....	.....
835	John F. Kennedy	29,581	2,187	.....
837	Lyndon B. Johnson (2nd term)	11,177	.....	.....
840	Gerald R. Ford	7,614	1,165	.....
841	Jimmy Carter	7,587	.....	.....
842	Ronald Reagan	22,965	.....	.....
	Total Miniature Presidential (1 5/16")	294,470	11,351	.....
	<i>Miniature Miscellaneous (1 5/16")</i>			
667	John Wayne	15,718	.....	.....
669	Robert F. Kennedy	2,936	.....	.....
703	Denver Mint .....	.....	3,727	.....
706	The White House	21,085	.....	.....
713	Treasury Building	10,652	.....	.....
718	San Francisco Mint .....	.....	.....	4,000
944	Bureau of Engraving	8,000	.....	.....
	Total Miniature Miscellaneous (1 5/16")	58,391	3,727	4,000
	Grand total, all series	399,803	15,078	4,000

TABLE 7—Gold transactions of the U.S. Mint, fiscal year 1990
 (In fine ounces rounded to whole ounces)

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1989	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1990
Philadelphia	206,172	183,364	389,536	208,371	181,165
San Francisco	10,839	7,000	17,839	0	17,839
Denver	43,853,867	0	43,853,867	0	43,853,867
West Point	57,196,005	651,400	57,847,405	682,321	57,165,084
Fort Knox	147,342,026	0	147,342,026	0	147,342,026
Total	248,608,909	841,764	249,450,673	890,692	248,559,981

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Purchases	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers from Mints	Total Receipts
Philadelphia	0	0	183,364	183,364
San Francisco	0	0	7,000	7,000
Denver	0	0	0	0
West Point	530,160	932	120,308	651,400
Fort Knox	0	0	0	0
Total	530,160	932	310,672	841,764

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Used in American Eagle Bullion Coins	Sold in sweeps, operating losses, etc.	Used In Numismatic Coins	Transfers To Mints	Total disbursements
Philadelphia	88,053	10	0	120,308	208,371
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0
Denver	0	0	0	0	0
West Point	471,310	31	20,624	190,356	682,321
Fort Knox	0	0	0	0	0
Total	559,363	41	20,624	310,664	890,692

TABLE 8—Gold transactions of the U.S. Mint, fiscal year 1990, dollar value
 (Valued at \$42.2222 per fine troy ounce)

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1989	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1990
Philadelphia	\$8,705,023	\$7,742,063	\$16,447,086	\$8,797,916	\$7,649,170
San Francisco ...	\$457,653	\$295,556	\$753,209	\$0	\$753,209
Denver	\$1,851,606,758	\$0	\$1,851,606,758	\$0	\$1,851,606,758
West Point	\$2,414,941,170	\$27,503,534	\$2,442,444,704	\$28,809,105	\$2,413,635,599
Fort Knox	\$6,221,104,477	\$0	\$6,221,104,477	\$0	\$6,221,104,477
Total	\$10,496,815,081	\$35,541,153	\$10,532,356,234	\$37,607,021	\$10,494,749,213

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Purchases	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers from Mints	Total Receipts
Philadelphia	\$0	\$0	\$7,742,063	\$7,742,063
San Francisco	\$0	\$0	\$295,556	\$295,556
Denver	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
West Point	\$22,384,514	\$39,346	\$5,079,674	\$27,503,534
Fort Knox	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$22,384,514	\$39,346	\$13,117,293	\$35,541,153

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Used in American Eagle Bullion Coins	Sold in sweeps, operating losses, etc.	Used In Numismatic Coins	Transfers To Mints	Total Disbursements
Philadelphia	\$3,717,801	\$441	\$0	\$5,079,674	\$8,797,916
San Francisco ...	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Denver	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
West Point	\$19,899,723	\$1,329	\$870,783	\$8,037,270	\$28,809,105
Fort Knox	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$23,617,524	\$1,770	\$870,783	\$13,116,944	\$37,607,021

TABLE 9—Summary of silver receipts, issues, and balances of the U.S. Mint, fiscal years 1934–1990

Item	Fine Ounces	Value
Balances June 30, 1933:		
Silver bullion ordinary	\$13,831,051.05	\$6,588,389.06
Recoinage silver	\$13,925,846.32	\$19,251,049.27
	\$27,756,897.37	\$25,839,438.33
Receipts (July 1, 1933–Sept. 30, 1990)		
Silver Purchase Act silver (act of June 19, 1934, 48 Stat.1178)	\$2,048,490,530.48	\$1,027,637,216.75
Nationalized silver (Executive order 6814, Aug. 9, 1934) ..	\$113,032,915.78	\$56,528,353.08
Foreign debt silver (title III, act of May 12, 1933, 48 Stat.31, 53)	\$22,734,824.35	\$11,367,412.18
	\$2,184,258,270.61	\$1,095,532,982.01
Newly mined domestic silver:		
Executive Proclamation silver (E.P. 2067 of Dec. 21, 1933, and amendments)	\$301,226,723.50	\$216,588,371.53
Act of June 6, 1939 (53 Stat.998)	\$206,287,208.67	\$146,693,123.94
Act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat.750)	\$376,686,164.80	\$340,919,995.60
	\$884,200,096.97	\$704,201,491.07
Silver bullion ordinary	\$404,913,087.97	\$290,864,877.04
900 fine Statue of Liberty \$1 coin melted	\$923,254.18	\$1,193,673.95
900 fine subsidiary coin melted	\$275,660,797.81	\$390,876,583.90
Recoinage bullion from uncurrent silver dollars	\$45,936,330.61	\$61,818,618.00
Seigniorage accruing from revaluation of silver	\$0.00	\$1,179,406,984.67
Silver bullion for coinage or for sale at \$1.29 +	\$163,844.32	\$211,839.12
Silver for numismatic coinage	\$1,010,040.29	\$1,015,394.83
Silver bullion from GSA stockpile (act of Dec. 31, 1970, 84 Stat.1769) ¹	\$25,500,000.00	\$32,969,696.95
Silver bullion purchased from GSA/DLA (PL 99–61, 7/9/85) ²	\$46,510,119.89	\$60,204,126.36
	\$800,617,475.07	\$2,018,561,794.82
Total receipts	\$3,869,075,842.65	\$3,818,296,267.90
Total silver available fiscal years 1934 through 1990	\$3,896,832,740.02	\$3,844,135,706.23
Issues (July 1, 1933–Sept. 30, 1990):		
Silver processed into U.S. coins	\$2,038,750,823.16	\$1,972,272,411.89
Silver lend-leased to foreign governments (act of March 11, 1941)	\$410,814,344.19	\$191,713,360.44
Silver sold:		
Under Green Act (act of July 12, 1943, 57 Stat.520)	\$167,380,240.92	\$78,110,778.17
Under act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat.750)	\$138,971,143.85	\$103,749,218.68
Under Public Law 100–440, sold by Defense Logistics Agency	\$5,002,042.71	\$6,545,340.56
Other	\$387,619,310.26	\$515,016,899.25
Wasted in operation	\$1,275,190.29	\$1,052,649.12
Melting losses—uncurrent coin	\$0.00	\$9,535,449.86
Silver used for redemption of silver certificates	\$553,386,662.70	\$715,516,281.00
Silver transferred to stockpile (act of June 24, 1967, 81 Stat.77) ³	\$165,000,000.00	\$213,333,333.18
Total issues	\$3,868,199,758.08	\$3,806,845,722.15
Balances Sept. 30, 1990:		
Silver bullion ordinary	\$6,275,737.16	\$8,133,287.19
Silver for numismatic coinage	\$22,357,244.78	\$29,156,696.89
Total balances	\$28,632,981.94	\$37,289,984.08
Total issues and balances	\$3,896,832,740.02	\$3,844,135,706.23

¹ For silver clad coin.² Silver purchased from GSA Stockpile to replenish Mint silver used in Statue of Liberty Commemorative Program, other commemorative programs, and the American Eagle Bullion Coin Program.³ Silver bullion of the Treasury in custody of the U.S. Mint, amounting to 120,371,251.81 fine ounces valued at \$155,631,517.38 was transferred to the U.S. Government stockpile during the fiscal year 1968. In addition, silver bullion of the Treasury in custody of the Atomic Energy Commission, amounting to 44,628,748.19 fine ounces valued at \$57,701,815.80, was transferred to the stockpile during fiscal 1968 making total transfers of 165,000,000 fine ounces valued at \$213,333,333.18. (Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act, Public Law 520, approved July 23, 1946, 60 Stat.596, 50 U.S.C.98, 98a-g (1951); Public Law 90–29, approved June 24, 1967, 81 Stat.77,31 U.S.C. 322 (supp. 1967).

TABLE 10—Silver bullion transactions of the U.S. Mint, fiscal year 1990

	Fine Troy Ounces
Balances—September 30, 1989:	
Silver bullion ordinary	\$16,671,661.23
Coinage Metal Fund Silver	<u>\$17,743,247.23</u>
Total (Balance in Mint only)	<u>\$34,414,908.46</u>
Increases during the year:	
Received from DLA	\$4,601,288.04
All other	<u>\$25,379.01</u>
Total increases during the year	<u>\$4,626,667.05</u>
Decreases during the year:	
Sold at DLA Auction	\$2,508,209.23
Contained in Statue of Liberty gold coins	\$0.58
Contained in 1988 Olympic gold coins sold	\$78.32
Contained in Bicentennial of Congress gold coins sold	\$870.81
Contained in American Eagle gold bullion coins sold	\$18,310.06
Contained in Bicentennial of the Constitution gold coins sold	\$0.01
Issued as \$1.00 Statue of Liberty Coin	(\$0.77)
Issued as \$1.00 Bicentennial of the Constitution Coin	(\$1.55)
Issued as \$1.00 1988 Olympic Coin	\$67,376.50
Issued as \$1.00 American Eagle Bullion Coin	\$6,292,511.22
Issued as \$1.00 Bicentennial of the Congress Coin	\$575,092.61
Issued as \$1.00 Eisenhower Commemorative Coin	\$917,234.52
All other	<u>\$28,912.03</u>
Total decreases during the year	<u>\$10,408,593.57</u>
Balances—September 30, 1990:	
Silver bullion ordinary	\$6,275,737.16
Coinage Metal Fund Silver	<u>\$22,357,244.78</u>
Total (Balance in Mint only)	<u>\$28,632,981.94</u>

TABLE 11—*Monetary metals operated on and operating gains and losses of the Mints, 1990*

	Operating division and unit quantity	METALS OPERATED ON			West Point Mint	Total
		Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Mint	Denver Mint		
Gold bullion:						
Melting	fine troy oz	.....	.....	.....	0.000
Coining	do	294,782.708	.....	871,444.045	1,166,226.753
Silver bullion:						
Melting	do	.....	.....	3,340,958.32	3,340,958.32
Coining	do	46,371.84	.....	5,288,300.61	5,334,672.45
Silver bullion dollar alloy (999 Fine):						
Coining	gross oz	.....	7,418,725.26	.....	7,418,725.26
Silver alloy (900 fine):						
Coining	do	.....	4,518,180.44	.....	4,518,180.44
Silver clad alloy (400 fine):						
Coining	do	.....	20.76	.....	20.76
Cupronickel clad alloy:						
Melting	lb. avdp.	1,161,981	.....	.....	1,161,981
Coining	do	20,747,973	702,128	23,731,747	45,181,848
Cupronickel alloy:						
Melting	do	481,708	.....	.....	481,708
Coining	do	12,793,667	117,303	11,093,046	24,004,016
Bronze alloy:						
Melting	do	517,590	.....	.....	517,590
Coining	do	0	.....	.....	0
Copper plated zinc alloy:						
Melting	do	719,356	.....	.....	719,356
Coining	do	52,443,788	114,369	27,249,282	79,807,439

Note: This table is based on the Annual Settlements which were performed at the Philadelphia Mint on July 14, 1990, the Denver Mint on August 24, 1990, the West Point Mint on September 28, 1990, and the San Francisco Mint on January 11, 1991.

TABLE 11—Monetary metals operated on and operating gains and losses of the Mints, 1990—continued

	Operating division and unit quantity	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Mint	Denver Mint	West Point Mint	Total
OPERATING GAINS AND LOSSES						
Gold bullion:						
Melting	fine troy oz	.....	.....	.....	116,804	116,804
Coining	do	(1,393)	.....	.....	13,998	12,605
Silver bullion:						
Melting	do	do	7.17	.....	(526.18)	(526.18)
Coining	do	do .....	.....	.....	6.87	14.04
Silver bullion dollar (999 Fine):						
Coining	gross oz	.....	4,579.88	.....	.....	4,579.88
Silver alloy (900 fine):						
Coining	do .....	.....	(57,345.70)	.....	.....	(57,345.70)
Silver clad alloy (400 fine):						
Coining	do .....	.....	(86.30)	.....	.....	(86.30)
Cupronickel clad alloy:						
Melting	lb. avdp.	2,672	.....	(14,215)	.....	2,672
Coining	do	(16,101)	11,005	.....	.....	(19,311)
Cupronickel alloy:						
Melting	do	1,971	.....	.....	.....	1,971
Coining	do	(17,057)	(1,022)	(10,740)	.....	(28,819)
Bronze alloy:						
Melting	do	(14,427)	.....	.....	.....	(14,427)
Coining	do	0	.....	.....	0	0
Copper plated zinc alloy:						
Melting	do	(4,824)	.....	(409)	(6,755)	(4,824)
Coining	do	30,636	.....	.....	.....	23,472

TABLE 12—Stocks of unrefined and semiprocessed gold and silver bullion held at the mints, Sept. 30, 1990
 (In fine troy ounces)

Institution	Gold bullion		Silver bullion	
	Unrefined	Semiprocessed ¹	Unrefined	Semiprocessed ²
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco	12.198	.....	316.88	.....
Denver	41.265	.....	21.81	.....
West Point	7,647,495.120	2,803,034.968	3,802,380.34	1,471,845.87
Total	7,647,548.583	2,803,034.968	3,802,719.03	1,471,845.87
Tonnage (short tons)	262.20	96.10	130.38	50.46

¹ Consists of gold contained in gold anodes

Under Joint Seal	2,781,659.753
Not Under Joint Seal	21,375.215
	2,803,034.968

² Consists of low fine silver bars, 899F & below

TABLE 13—*Analysis of monetary assets and liabilities of the U.S. Mint, Sept. 30, 1990*

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Mint	Denver Mint	West Point Mint	Fort Knox Depository	Total Sept. 30, 1990
ASSETS						
Gold bullion and coin	\$7,649,169.69	\$753,208.66	\$1,851,606,758.41	\$2,413,635,599.24	\$6,221,104,477.14	\$10,494,749,213.14
Silver bullion	\$842,893.34	\$7.91	\$10,594.23	\$9,922,349.48	\$0.00	\$10,775,754.96
Cupronickel clad \$ coin	\$125,708,470.00	\$56,503,894.00	\$138,579,769.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$320,792,133.00
Subsidiary coin	\$61,817,284.35	\$0.00	\$63,300,214.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$125,117,499.30
Minor coin	\$24,552,262.15	\$162.01	\$17,987,170.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$42,539,594.19
Coinage metal—all types	\$239,593,217.09	\$28,124,351.19	(\$87,225,468.80)	\$480.00	\$0.00	\$180,492,579.48
All other	\$285,814.79	\$59,638.95	\$23,391.36	\$541.98	\$0.00	\$369,387.08
Excess Market over Book Value	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total assets	\$460,449,021.41	\$85,441,262.72	\$1,984,282,429.18	\$2,423,558,970.70	\$6,221,104,477.14	\$11,174,836,161.15
LIABILITIES						
Bullion fund	\$217,190,166.69	\$57,021,356.13	\$2,071,475,967.98	\$2,339,739,697.07	\$6,221,104,477.14	\$10,906,531,665.01
Coinage metal fund	\$224,556,222.18	\$28,367,579.98	(\$87,712,511.05)	\$83,818,793.63	\$0.00	\$249,030,084.74
All other	\$18,702,632.54	\$52,326.61	\$518,972.25	\$480.00	\$0.00	\$19,274,411.40
Total liabilities	\$460,449,021.41	\$85,441,262.72	\$1,984,282,429.18	\$2,423,558,970.70	\$6,221,104,477.14	\$11,174,836,161.15

**Table 14—Report on Operations of funds of the United States Mint
Fiscal Year 1990**

SOURCES OF FUNDS	
Appropriation	\$50,051,000.00
Appropriation (transportation of domestic coin)	\$3,530,240.53
Revenue from sales	\$434,111,802.61
Sale of government property	\$12,264,222.85
Seigniorage (includes recovery of Mint manufacturing expenses)	\$597,349,960.09
DLA Silver	\$5,949,097.33
TOTAL	\$1,103,256,323.41

APPLICATION OF FUNDS	
Coinage	\$33,889,120.38
Protection of Monetary Metals and Coins	\$4,938,000.00
Cost of goods sold	\$409,045,375.38
Distribution of domestic coin	\$3,308,486.81
Inventory Purchases	\$17,494,381.00
Equipment Acquisitions	\$12,440,464.00
Building & Grounds Improvements	\$2,236,667.00
TOTAL	\$483,352,494.57

NET RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	
	\$619,903,828.84

APPLICATION OF NET RESULTS	
Deposits to the General Fund of the Treasury	\$646,441,737.45
Change to Coinage Profit Fund (Transportation)	\$221,753.72
Decrease in suspense account	(\$27,501,822.95)
Expired appropriation	\$742,160.62
TOTAL FUNDS APPLIED	\$619,903,828.84

TABLE 15—Specifications of U.S. coins manufactured in fiscal year 1990

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		.mm	.mm
General circulation:				
50 cents	11.340	3-layer composition: Outer cladding 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.	30.61	2.18
25 cents	5.670	..... do	24.26	1.75
10 cents	2.268	..... do	17.91	1.35
5 cents	5.000	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.21	1.98
1 cent	2.500	Copper plated onto 99.2% zinc substrate (97.5% zinc, 2.5% copper)	19.05	1.57
Commemoratives:				
5 dollars	8.359	90% gold, 6% silver, 4% copper	21.59	1.85
1 dollar	26.730	90% silver, 10% copper	38.10	2.87
50 cents	11.340	Pure copper clad both sides with 75% copper, 25% nickel. 91.67% copper, 8.33% nickel	30.61	2.18
American Eagle Bullion Coins:				
One ounce gold (\$50)	33.931	91.67% gold, 3% silver, 5.33% copper	32.70	2.87
Half ounce gold (\$25)	16.966	..... do	27.00	2.15
Quarter ounce gold (\$10) ...	8.483	..... do	22.00	1.78
Tenth ounce gold (\$5)	3.393	..... do	16.50	1.26
One ounce silver (\$1)	31.103	Minimum of 99.9% silver and the balance copper	40.60	2.98

* All coins have reeded edges, except the 5 and 1 cent pieces which have smooth edges.

NOTE—Commemorative coins were U.S. Eisenhower Centennial Silver Dollar Coins minted under Public Law 100-467 and 1989 U.S. Congressional (\$5, \$1, and 50 cents) minted under Public Law 100-673.

